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has been divided between text and notes, but when using it as the basis for new text the editor has added new sections instead of tampering with the old text. This is a questionable advantage as a method of handling new material. It tends to disturb the unity of the book, the new sections being often mere digests of cases grouped together without any very close connection, related rather vaguely to previous sections of the original text. Most of this material would be more appropriate and conveniently accessible in notes properly placed, although some of it might well be used for amending old sections or adding new ones.

On the other hand, it would seem that notes should not be expanded indefinitely by mere addition of material. A long note, covering several pages should be broken up and paragraphed and organized if it is to be most useful. The book under review, following the prevailing custom, gives too little attention to this feature. The publishers of *Corpus Juris* have shown what can be accomplished in the way of clarifying note material, and text book publishers ought to be able to do as well.

Except for the formal defects due to the two causes just mentioned, it is a satisfactory edition of a very excellent work. Nearly seven thousand new cases have been added in this edition, making it a very valuable repository of recent law.

E. R. SUNDERLAND.

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LEADING CASES ON INTERNATIONAL LAW, by Lawrence B. Evans. Chicago: Callaghan and Company, 1917; pp. xix, 477.

This is the first case-book in the law school sense that has appeared in the field of international law. It is prepared essentially for the lawyer rather than for the statesman. Its key-note is private right and liability rather than public policy.

This purpose of the compilation distinguishes it in several respects from other case-books. It necessarily differs from Pitt Cobbett in that the verbatim opinion of the court is given, and not the author's analysis. It differs from Stowell and Munro in that it contains only the opinions of judicial tribunals in cases before them for decision. Mere statements of events which have received no solution, diplomatic settlements, and even awards of arbitral tribunals, such as are found in the latter work, have no place here. It differs again from Scott in that it is within a compass (102 cases) that makes feasible its use as a basis for the construction of legal principles. It differs from all of these in that its purpose is to train the student in the judicial discussion of the law applicable to given facts, and not merely to illustrate a didactic text.

The book appears admirably adapted to the purpose. Here and there an error may be detected, as "correctly" for "earnestly" on page 331. Obviously the very design of the book precludes a complete covering of the field. There is no word for example concerning the agents of international intercourse. Designed for the use of American law students, the book is subject to the peculiar limitation that only decisions of American and English courts can be profitably included, since only in these courts is international law judicially

discussed in the manner in which such students are trained to think. The arrangement is satisfactory, following closely that usually found in text writers. In selection, there is a blending of old leading cases with more recent decisions. One-third of the cases date since 1900. Only nine of these arose out of the Great War, though the book was not completed until November, 1916. It is probably of sounder utility, though of less interest, on that account.

In one other respect, along with many other law school case-books, this work may possibly be open to criticism. It is that the facts have been too compressed. The student is thereby deprived of the necessity of arriving at essential facts for himself. At the same time there is squeezed out too much of the juice of human interest that stimulates thought and aids memory.

ROBERT T. CRANE.